

VARUNTSYAN, I.S., akademik, red.; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; DOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Controlled heredity in farm plants; materials of the scientific conference of November 27 - December 3, 1962] Upravlenie nasledstvennost'iu sel'skokhoziaistvennykh rastenii; materialy nauchnoi konferentsii 27 noiabria - 3 dekabria 1962 g. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 527 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. 2. Vitse-prezident Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Varuntsyan).

FEDOROV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof.; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N., red.;
TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Microbiology] Mikrobiologiya. Izd.7. Pod red. E.N.Mishustina. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 447 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mishustin).
(Agricultural microbiology)

TETYAYEVA, M.D.; YANKOVSKAYA, TS.L.

Neural regulation of the muscle tone in dogs. Mat. po evol. fiziol.
4:151-156 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(MUSCLES--INNERVATION)

TETUYUREV, V.A. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BLAZHEVSKIY, A.S., aspirant.

"Object lessons; secondary course" [in French] by Marcel Orieux.
Biol.v shkole no.2:69-71 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I.
Lenina.

(Nature study)

TETUYUREV, Vladimir Alekseyevich; MARKOV, N.G., red.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh.,
tekhn.red.

[Methods of teaching biology in secondary schools] Metody
obucheniia biologii v srednei shkole. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 172 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Biology--Study and teaching)

IZRAIL'SKIY, V.P., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; SHUSTOVA, L.N., kand.med.
nauk; GOBLENKO, M.V., doktor biolog.nauk; MURAV'YEV, V.P.;
BEREZOVA, Ye.F., doktor biolog.nauk; SUDAKOVA, L.V., mikrobiolog;
GRUSHEVOY, S.Ye., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; NEMLIYENKO, F.Ye.,
doktor biolog.nauk; BEL'TYUKOVA, K.I., doktor biolog.nauk; STARYGINA,
L.P., kand.biolog.nauk; PERSHINA, Z.G., kand.biolog.nauk; ART'YEM'YEVA,
Z.S., mikrobiolog; NOVIKOVA, N.S., kand.biolog.nauk; OSNITSKAYA, Ye.A.,
fitopatolog; YASHNOVA, N.V., fitopatolog-mikrobiolog; MIKZABEK'YAN,
R.O., kand.biolog.nauk; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Bacterial diseases of plants] Bakterial'nye bolezni rastenii. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz.lit-ry, 1960. 467 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Ukrainskoy AN (for Murav'yev).
(Bacteria, Phytopathogenic) (Plant diseases)

ENKEN, Vadim Borisovich, doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHAO TSI-TSYAN'
[Shao Ch'i-ch'fan] [translator]; TEFYUREVA, I.V., red.;
DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Soybean] Soia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959.
621 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Soybean)

VERDEREVSKIY, D.D.; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Immunity of plants to parasitic diseases] Immunitet rastenii
k parazitarnym bolezniam. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,
1959. 370 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

TETYUSHINA, M.S., ZAV'YALOVA, K.I.

Rupture of the splenic capsule in a newborn with erythroblastosis fetalis. Akush. i gin. 34 no.4:109 J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma stantsii Kuybyshev (glavnyy vrach N.Ya. Yakovleva).
(SPLEEN--RUPTURE)
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETALIS)

TETUYUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.

Reinforced concrete slab pavements. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 34 no.3:
23-26 Mr 60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Pavements, Concrete)

TERYUYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; GROZNAYA, TSiliya Izrailevna; KHACHATUROV,
V.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Modern automatic steering gears] Sovremennye avtorulevye.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 78 p.

(Steering gear)

(Automatic control)

(MIRA 14:2)

TETYUYEV, B.A.

Results of the experimental investigation of the system of automatic course line control on the motorship "Inzhener A. Pustoshkin". Trudy TSNIIMF no.55:52-63 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

TETUYISV, Boris Aleksandrovich; GROZNAYA, TSiliya Izrailevna;
KHACHATUROV, V.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Modern automatic steering equipment] Sovremennye avto-
rulevye. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 78 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Automatic control)

(Steering gear)

TETYUYEV, V. A. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Experimental Study of Free Heat Convection in Water Occupying an Inclined Cylinder." Molotov, 1957. 10 pp including cover, 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Molotov State Univ im A. M. Gor'kiy), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 104)

- 11 -

AUTHORS: Ostroumov, G. A., Tetyuyev, V. A. 57-28-6-20/34

TITLE: On the Problem of the Theory of Free Heat Convection in Cylindrical Cavities (K voprosu o teorii svobodnoy teplovoy konveksii v tsilindricheskikh polostyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1261 - 1262 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to explain the phenomenon of free heat convection in vertical tubes, which was discovered in 1946 (Reference 1), a theory of laminar convection in an infinite tube was developed. The initial assumption was the parallelity of the beams of an axial current of a strictly vertical cylindrical tube. For this reason the radial and the axial component of the heat current was due solely to the molecular conductivity of the liquid. The comparison of the theoretical and experimental results for a glass- and a metal tube (Slavnov, Reference 2) showed good agreement. Therefore, an exact theory of convective phenomena in cavities was worked out. A careful experimental investigation of convection in inclined cylindrical glass tubes, which were filled with water, was carried out in

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On the Problem of the Theory of Free Heat Convection
in Cylindrical Cavities

57-28-6-20/34

the course of 10 years. Experimentally, the following was established: 1) In a theoretically thresholdless field of an inclined tube that was heated from its lower end, distinct threshold effects were found to exist. 2) In the laminary flow occupying the entire tube section (with centers of turbulence lacking) spontaneous local disturbances of the current arise and die down again. They are pulsations which form the beginning of the zig-zag lines on the photograph. 3) The radial (and azimuthal) component of the heat current is therefore here not due only to the molecular, but also to convective thermal conductivity. Signs of an increased thermal conductivity of the laminary current have been observed already previously (Reference 1)(p. 146). The theory developed for a strictly vertical tube without taking radial convection into account is suited also for a slightly inclined tube. In the case of sharp inclinations the characteristic number Rayleigh increases. All these facts give rise to questions which must be answered and explained. There are 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Problem of the Theory of Free Heat Convection
in Cylindrical Cavities

57-28-6-20/34

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Perm' State University)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1956

1. Convection—Theory 2. Water—Heat transfer 3. Glass
tubing—Applications

Card 3/3

24.5200

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80V/81-59-8-27702

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 309 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tetyuyev, V.A.

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of Free Heat Convection²¹ in a Liquid Filling an Inclined Cylinder₁₀

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Permsk. un-t, 1958, Vol 15, Nr 4, pp 59 - 95

ABSTRACT: The heat convection of water in closed pipes inclined under an angle of 0 - 85° has been investigated for the case when the lower part of the pipes is heated. The convection laws have been studied on the basis of visual observations, as well as photographs of flows with the application of light-scattering particles. It has been established that the convection in a pipe inclined through an angle of up to 40° proceeds in the same way as in a vertical pipe. The dependencies have been derived for the determination of the critical amount of the heat transferred, at which the laminar condition in inclined pipes are transformed into turbulent ones. It has been noted that in an inclined pipe, under laminar conditions considerably more heat can be transferred by convection than in the vertical pipe. ✓

Card 1/1

V. Gertsovskiy

TETUYEV, V.A.

On the structure of laminar flow. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 25 no.10:1817-1818
S '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(Heat--Convection) (Fluid mechanics)

PRYANISHNIKOV, Dimitriy Nikolayevich, akademik, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo
Truda [1865-1948]; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof., red.; TETIUREVA, I.V.,
red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn.red.

[My reminiscences] Moi vospominania. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961. 309 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Pranishnikov, Dmitrii Nikolaevich, 1865-1948)

MOTKOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich; TETIUREVA, I.V., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Fundamentals of agronomy] Osnovy agronomii. Izd. 2-oe, perer.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 341 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Agriculture)

VERDEREVSKIY, D.D.; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Immunity of plants to parasitic diseases] Immunitet rastenii
k parazitarnym bolezniam. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,
1959. 370 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

SHCHERBINA, Pavel Semenovich; NIKRASOV, V.Yu., spetsredaktor; TETUYUREVA, I.V.,
redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Beekeeping] Pchelovodstvo. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 622 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Bee culture)

TET'YUREVA, L.V.

TRIT'YAKOV, N.P., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor;
LOBIN, N.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; ~~TET'YURE-~~
~~VA, I.V., redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PAVLOVA,~~
M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Poultry raising] Ptitsevodstvo. Izd. 3-e. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'-
khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 345 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Poultry)

BOGDANOV, M.N.; TETUYUREVA, I.V., redaktor; PRVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Poultry raising] Ptitsevodstvo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry.
1956. 638 p.
(Poultry)
(MLRA 9:11)

TETUYEVA, I.A.

Mercurimetric determination of some hydrochloric and hydrobromic salts of nitrogen-containing organic compounds. Apt. delo 13 no.3:59-60 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy inatitut.

BRAGIN, B.K.; TETYUYEVA, R.N.

Thermoelectric homogeneity of chrome-nickel, copper-nickel, aluminum-nickel and copper wires at low temperatures. Izv. tekh. no. 6:30-31 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

TETYUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.; FINASHIN, V.N., inzh.; MAYDEL', V.G., kand.
tekh.nauk

Construction of wire-concrete pavements. Avt.dor.22 no.4:7-9
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Pavements, Concrete)

TETIUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.; KORNYAKOV, V.T., inzh.; MAYDEL', V.G., kand.
tekhn.nauk; KNOHRE, V.E., inzh.; FINASHIN, V.N., inzh.

Prestressed concrete road pavements. Ger.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.4:27-32
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Pavements, Concrete)

YAKUSHENKOV, A.A.; TETUYEV, B.A.; MITNIK, V.M.; GROZNAYA, TS.I.

Technical and operational characteristics of modern gyrocompasses and automatic steering gear used on merchant ships. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.16:3-59 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Gyrocompass) (Steering gear)

~~ТЕПЛУХИНА, Л.А.~~
PEFYUNIN, P.A.; TEPYUYEVA, L.A.

~~Magnesium reactions.~~ Part 5: Amidation reaction mechanism of
aromatic aldehydes with N,N-bis-(magnesiumhalide) - arylamines.
Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.4:1105-1108 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Parnskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Grignard reagents) (Amidation) (Aldehydes)

AUTHORS: Petyunin, P. A., Tetyuyeva, L. A. SOV / 79-28-6-24/63

TITLE: Reactions of Magnesylamines (Reaktsii magnezilaminov)
VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the Aramidation Reaction of
Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalide)-
Arylamines (VI. O prostranstvennykh prepyatstviyakh v
reaktsii aramidirovaniya aromaticheskikh al'degidov s po-
moshch'yu N,N-bis-(galoidmagniy)-arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1548-1551
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For explaining the influence of the spatial hindrances in
the aramidation reaction of aromatic aldehydes by means of
dimagnesylamines the authors carried out a great number of
experiments with aldehydes and amines, which have different
substituents in the ortho-position. The experiments showed
that these hindrances are especially strong on the part of
the aldehydes: For instance, at the introduction of a sub-
stituent to the ortho-position the aldehyde group is blocked
to such an extent that an aramidation of such aldehydes is
practically rendered impossible. This was shown, for instance,
in the conversion of o-toluyl- and o-methoxybenzoic aldehyde

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SOV79-28-6-24/63

Reactions of Magnesyamines. VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the Aramidation Reaction of Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalide)-Arylamines

with N,N-bis-(bromomagnesium)-aniline. Proceeding from the already assumed reaction scheme (Ref 1) the disproportioning can take place only in the complex (I) as it represents the result of the conversion of two molecules aldehyde with one molecule of dimagnesyamine. The steric hindrances from behalf of the N,N-bis-(bromomagnesium)-arylamines were found in the conversions of the dimagnesyamines (with a substituent in the ortho position) with aldehydes which had no substituent in this position. The results of the experiments are mentioned in the table. From them may be seen that from behalf of dimagnesyamines containing a substituent in the ortho-position (Br, Cl, CH₃, OCH₃) no considerable hindrance of the reaction takes place. This fact tends to show that in the presence of a substituent in the ortho position to the (BrMg)₂N-group the formation of the complex (III) is not made difficult and that the disproportioning in this complex takes a normal course. It is, however, different in experiments with dimagnesyamines in which both ortho positions to the (BrMg)₂N-group are occupied by substituents. Thus a number of arylamides not described in

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Reactions of Magnesylamines. VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the Aramidation
Reaction of Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalide)-Aryl-
amines

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papers were synthesized and characterized. There are 1 table
and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut
(Perm' Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

1. Aldehydes--Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

TETYUYEVA, L. A.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "On a new reaction of the aldehydas".
Perm', 1959. 10 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Perm' State U im A. M. Gor'kiy), 150
copies (KI, No 13, 1959, 101)

AUTHORS: ~~Tetyukova, I. A.~~ Petyunin, P. A. 79-28 3-40/61

TITLE: Reactions of Magnesilamines (Reaktsii magnezilaminov).
IV. Aramidation of Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Haloid-Magnesium)-Arylamines (IV. Aramidirovaniye aromaticheskikh al'degidov s pomoshch'yu N,N-bis-(galoidmagniy)-arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3,
pp. 739-742 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on the work (Ref. 1) on the aramidation of benzaldehyde by means of dimagnesilamines (see foot-note on page 739!) the authors tried to extend this reaction also to other aromatic aldehydes. At the same time it was necessary to find such conditions where the yields of reaction products could be increased, which in the above mentioned work amounted only to 15-18%. In the reactions of N,N-di (bromomagnesium)-aniline and N,N-bis (bromomagnesium-p-toluidine) on the one hand and benzaldehyde on the other hand it was shown that the nature of the solvent (table 1) exercises great

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Reactions of Magnesilamines. IV. Aramidation 79-28-3-40/61
of Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Haloid-Magnesium)
-Arylamines

influence on the yield of arylamides. From table 1 can be seen that the yield of arylamides increases with the rise of the boiling temperature of the solvent. The greatest yields of arylamides of benzoic acid were obtained when carrying out the experiments in pyridine and dioxane. It is possible that in the latter case the basic properties of these two solvents exercise a favorable influence on the yields of benzarylamides. The heating of the reaction mass also shows effects on the yield of arylamides: The best results were obtained within 15 minutes duration. With longer heating the reaction products resinify. Furthermore it was found by the experiments that the aramidation reaction of the aldehydes with dimagnesilamines can successfully be extended to various aromatic aldehydes (table 2). As can be seen, the yield of arylamides is 50-90% and more, which puts this reaction on the same footing with the usual methods of preparative organic chemistry. The arylamides (I-IX) have not yet been described in publications. There are 2 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Pharmaceutical
Institute, Permⁿ)

Card 2/3

AUTHORS: Petyunin, P.A. ~~Tetyuyeva, L. A.~~ 79-28-4-56/60

TITLE: Reactions of Magnesylamines (Reaktsii magnezilaminov)
V. On the Reaction Mechanism of Arylamidation of Aromatic Aldehydes With the Aid of N,N-di-(Magnesium Halide)-Arylamines (V. O mekhanizme reaktsii aramidirovaniya aromati-cheskikh al'degidov s pomoshch'yu N,N-bis-(galoidmagniy)-arilaminov)

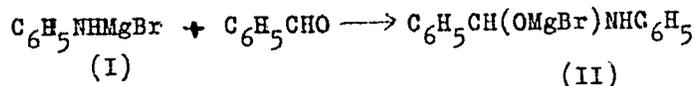
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 1105-1108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to clear the reaction mechanism of the arylami- dation of aromatic aldehydes with the aid of N,N-di- (magnesium halide)-arylamines above all the connection between magnesylamines and aldehydes had to be investiga- ted. First experiments were carried out with monomagnesyl- amines. Here was found that phenyl bromomagnesylamine (I) reacts vehemently with benzaldehyde; after the decomposition of the reaction mass, however, only aniline, benzaldehyde, and a small quantity of benzanilide is found.

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Reactions of Magnesyamines. V. On the Reaction
Mechanism of Arylamidation of Aromatic Aldehydes With
the Aid of N,N-di-(Magnesium Halide)-Arylamines

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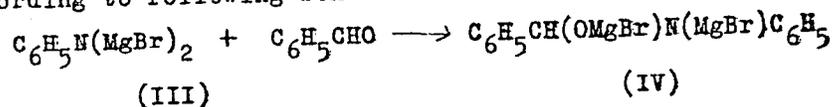
The structure of a magnesium bromide alcoholate of an oxyamine can be ascribed to the magnesium-organic complex of the formula II which is formed according to this reaction. The halide magnesium alcoholate - nature of this complex results from its hydrolysis to aniline and benzaldehyde, and also from its incapability of reacting with ethyl benzoate. By these experiments it was furthermore proved that monomagnesyamines cannot catalyse at all the arylamidation of aldehydes, and the same is the case with the organo-magnesium complex of the formula II. This fact was confirmed by experiments also in the reaction with N-ethyl aniline. N-ethyl aniline yields only the monosubstituted derivative with ethyl magnesium bromide which does not form at all N-ethyl anilide of the benzoic acid in the reaction with benzaldehyde. In further experiments the rôle of the dimagnesyamines in the arylamidation of aldehydes was explained. In the case of action of N,N-di-(magnesium bromide)-aniline

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Reactions of Magnesylamines. V. On the Reaction
Mechanism of Arylamidation of Aromatic Aldehydes
With the Aid of N,N-di-(Magnesium Halide)-Arylamines

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(III) on benzaldehyde in equivalent quantities the yield of benzanilide is increased to 3%. The reaction passes according to following scheme:



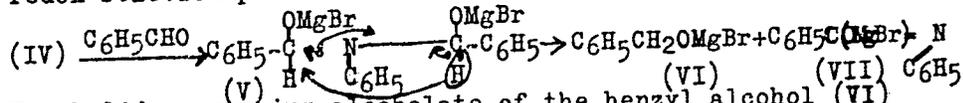
The complex (IV) formed here has halide magnesium alcoholate as well as halide magnesylamine nature. In the hydrolysis it decomposes in aniline and benzanilide. It reacts as halide magnesylamine derivative with ethyl benzoate. The fact that in the reaction with dimagnesylamines the yield of benzanilide amounts to the threefold compared to the reaction with mono-magnesylamines points out clearly that the arylamidation of aldehydes passes at the cost of the dimagnesylamines. Already earlier (Ref.1) it was shown that the arylamidation of aldehydes is most successful if 1 mole of dimagnesylamine corresponds to two moles benzaldehyde. On the strength of its

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Reactions of Magnesylamines. V. On the Reaction Mechanism of Arylamidation of Aromatic Aldehydes With the Aid of N,N-di-(Magnesium Halide)-Arylamines

79-28-4-56/60

halide magnesylamine nature the complex IV reacts with a second aldehyde molecule under formation of the halide magnesium alcoholate of a dioxyamine (V) in which then a redox reaction passes:



The halide magnesium alcoholate of the benzyl alcohol (VI) formed here and the halide magnesium derivative of the lactim form of the benzanilide (VII) decompose with water in benzanilide and benzyl alcohol. In a special experiment the resulting benzyl alcohol was isolated and identified. Thus the assumption that the reaction investigated is a redox reaction is confirmed experimentally. Probably also here a dissociation of the bond in the complex V takes place homolytically, like in the case of the Cannizaro reaction (Ref. 2). The boiling point and the chemical nature of the solvent in which the reaction is carried out exercise a great influence on the redox transformation of the complex V. The experiments given here are described in detail in an experimental part.

There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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Reactions of Magnesylamines. V. On the Reaction Mechanism 79-28-4-56/60
of Arylamidation of Aromatic Aldehydes With the Aid of N,N-di-
(Magnesium Halide)-Arylamines

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Perm^l Pharmaceutical
Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1957

Card 5/5

PETYUNIN, P.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, Yu.V.; TETYUYEVA, L.A.

Reaction of magnesyl amines. Part 16: Magnesyl amine method
of preparation of amino acid arylides. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:
1261-1263 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Magnesium organic compounds) (Amino acids)

SOV/79-28-6-21/63

AUTHORS: Petyunin, P. A., Tetyuyeva, L. A.

TITLE: Reactions of Magnesylamines (Reaktsii magnezilaminov)
VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the aramidation Reaction of
Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalido)-
-Arylamines (VI. O prostranstvennykh prepyatstviyakh v
reaktsii aramidirovaniya aromaticheskikh al'degidov s po-
moshch'yu N,N-bis-(galoidmagniv)-arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1548--1551
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For explaining the influence of the spatial hindrances in
the aramidation reaction of aromatic aldehydes by means of
dimagnesylamines the authors carried out a great number of
experiments with aldehydes and amines, which have different
substituents in the ortho-position. The experiments showed
that these hindrances are especially strong on the part of
the aldehydes: For instance, at the introduction of a sub-
stituent to the ortho-position the aldehyde group is blocked
to such an extent that an aramidation of such aldehydes is
practically rendered impossible. This was shown, for instance,
in the conversion of o-toluyyl- and o-methoxybenzoic aldehyde

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-6-24/63

Reactions of Magnesylamines. VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the Aramidation Reaction of Aromatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalide)-Arylamines

with N,N-bis-(bromomagnesium)-aniline. Proceeding from the already assumed reaction scheme (ref 1) the disproportioning can take place only in the complex (I) as it represents the result of the conversion of two molecules aldehyde with one molecule of dimagnesylamine. The steric hindrances from behalf of the N,N-bis-(bromomagnesium)-arylamines were found in the conversions of the dimagnesylamines (with a substituent in the ortho position) with aldehydes which had no substituent in this position. The results of the experiments are mentioned in the table. From them may be seen that from behalf of dimagnesylamines containing a substituent in the ortho-position (Br, Cl, CH₃, OCH₃) no considerable hindrance of the reaction takes place. This fact tends to show that in the presence of a substituent in the ortho position to the (BrMg)₂N-group the formation of the complex (III) is not made difficult and that the disproportioning in this complex takes a normal course. It is, however, different in experiments with dimagnesylamines in which both ortho positions to the (BrMg)₂N-group are occupied by substituents. Thus a number of arylamides not described in

Card 2/3

SCV/79-28-6-24/63

Reactions of Magnesyamines. VI. On Spatial Hindrances in the Aramidation
Reaction of Arcmatic Aldehydes by Means of N,N-Bis-(Magnesiumhalide)-Aryl-
amines

papers were synthesized and characterized. There are
1 table and 1 reference, 1 of which is Spviet

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut
(Perm'Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUEMITTED: March 5, 1957

1. Aldehydes--Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

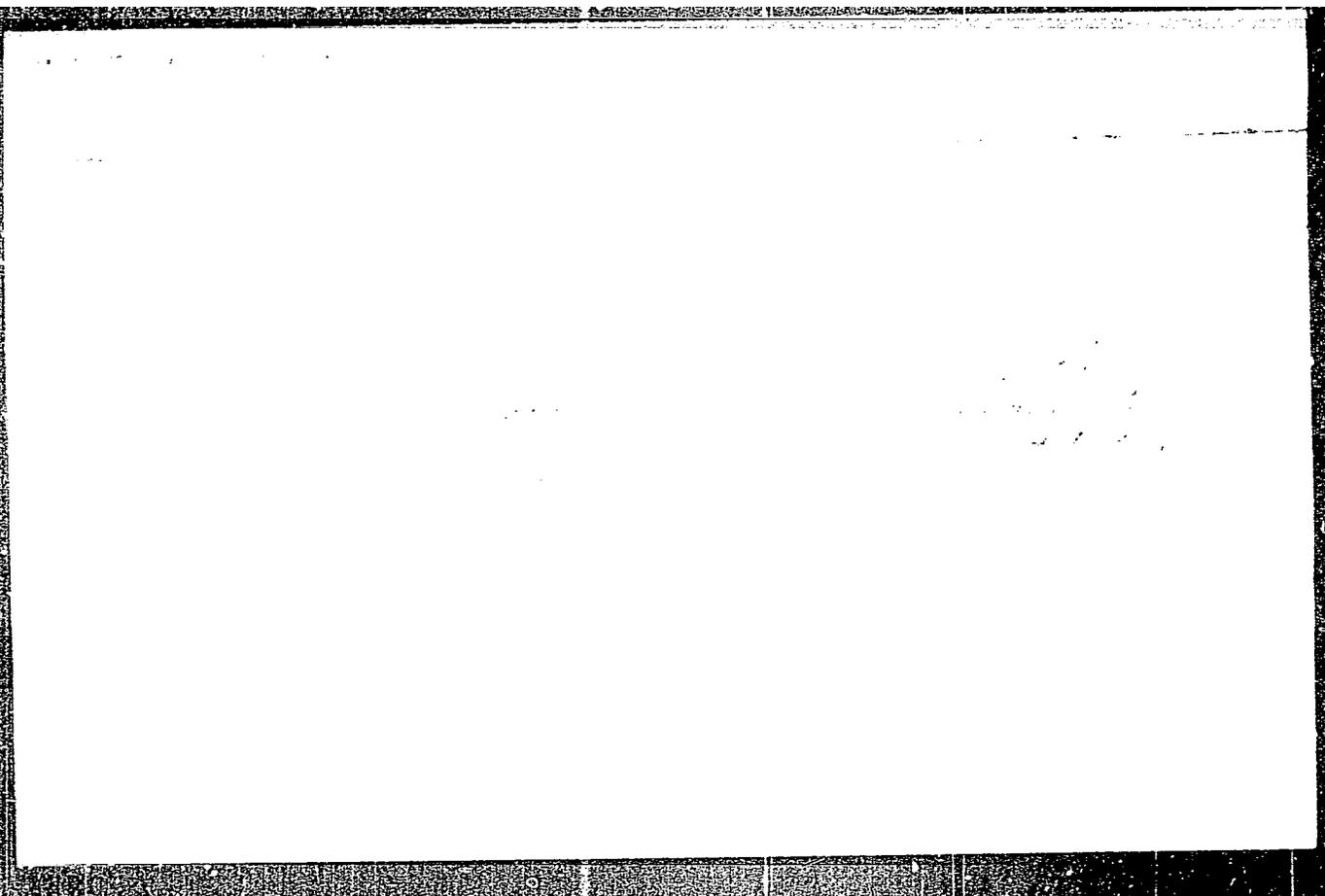
PETYUNIN, P.A.; TETYUYEVA, L.A.

Identification of haloid derivatives. Trudy Perm. farm. inst. no.1:
63-68 '59. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(HALIDES--ANALYSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510017-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510017-9"

Tetya

NOVIKOV, Ye.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; BEGUCHEV, A.P.,
kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.;
FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Cattle] Krupnyi rogayi skot. Izd.5-oe. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 342 p. (Agrozootekhnicheskie kursy. 2.g.
obucheniia) (MIRA 10:12)

(Cattle)

TETUYEVA, L.A.

Mercurimetric analysis of certain drugs. Apt. delo 3 no.5:12-14
S=O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii Molotovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(HALOGEN COMPOUNDS, determination,
mercurimetric analysis of halogen-containing drugs)
(CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
mercurimetric analysis of halogen-containing drugs)

ТЕКУЩЕВА, Л. А.

Методические материалы по курсу "История СССР"

AUTHORS: Petyunin, P. A. and Tetyuyeva, L. A.

79-2-44/58

TITLE: Reactions of Magnesylamines. Part 2. About a New Reaction of Aldehydes
(Reaktsii magnezilaminov. II. O novoy reaktsii aldehydov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 480-482 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Report describes the results obtained from the reaction between N, N-bis-(magnesium halide)-arylamines and benzaldehyde. It was assumed that the named magnesylamines with aldehydes will react like free amines, i. e., forming Schiff's bases; this assumption was not confirmed experimentally; the reaction led instead to the formation of N-arylamides of benzoic acid. Under the effect of N, N-bis-(magnesium halide)-arylamine, two benzaldehyde molecules are converted into benzyl alcohol and arylamide of benzoic acid. The reaction investigated was found to be similar to the known Cannizzaro-Tishchenko oxidation-reduction reaction differing from it only by the structure of one of the final reaction products. Using the reaction between benzaldehyde and N,N-bis-(magnesium bromide)-aniline, the authors investigated the effect of the heating time and the ratio of the reagents on the yield of benzanilide and the results are described.

Card 1/2

Reactions of Magnesylamines. Part 2.

79-2-44/58

3 tables. There are 3 references, of which 2 are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: The Molotov Pharmaceutical Institute

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TETYSARKINA, V. D.

USSR

Structure of high-molecular compounds. IX. Mechanisms of interaction between polyamide fiber and phenol. V. D. Tetysarkina, A. B. Pakshter, and E. S. Pralov. *Kolloid. Zh.* 17, 63-7 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 7093j.

Stretched capron filaments (11 μ in diam.) were immersed in aq. solns. of phenols, and from the rate of sorption the diffusion coeff. D (10^{-18} sq. cm./sec.) of phenol in the filament was calc'd. It was, e.g., for 1% PhOH 0.78 and 3.00, 1% resorcinol (I) 0.32 and 1.37, 1.07% salicylic acid (II) 0.32 and 1.38, and 1% tannin 0.029 and 0.21 at 20° and 40° resp. The amt. sorbed at equil. by one lactam radical (113 g.) increased almost proportionally to the phenol concn.; it was, e.g. at 20°, 12 and 108 millimoles for 0.011M and 0.103M PhOH, 13 and 66 millimoles for 0.009M and 0.091M I, 19 and 64 millimoles for 0.007M and 0.020M II, and 0.4 and 1.3 millimoles for 0.0003M and 0.0021M tannin. At 0° the sorption was, e.g., 10% greater, and at 40° 20% less than at 20°. PhOH and I are attached to the NH group of caprolactam by a H bond whereas II is attached both to the NH and the terminal NH₂ groups. The great temp. coeff. of D shows that the mol. structure of the fila-

1/2

Ivanovo Chem. Tech. Inst

AUTHORS: Yatsimirskiy, K.B. and Tetyushkina, V.D. 566

TITLE: Influence of Ionic Force on the Instability Constants of Halogen and Pseudo-Halogen Complex Compounds. (O Vliyaniy Ionnoy Sily na Konstanty Nestoykosti Galogenidnykh i Psevdogalogenidnykh Kompleksnykh Soedineniy).

PERIODICAL: "Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii" (Journal of Inorganic Chemistry, Vol.II, No.2, pp.320-329. (U.S.S.R.))

ABSTRACT: The range of applicability of empirical equations such as that of Davies (9) and the concepts of ionic force is still undecided. The research described is a contribution on this problem and involved the optical investigation of the thiocyanate complex of iron in the visible part of the spectrum. Relatively low concentrations of ferric nitrate (0.004974 mol/litre) and potassium thiocyanate (0.0004977 mol/litre) were used, enabling a wide range of ionic forces, from 0.25 to 3.5, to be covered. The bromide complex was also studied. Potassium, magnesium and aluminium nitrates were used to produce definite ionic forces.

Determinations were thus made of the instability constants and of the influence on complex-formation equilibria in the systems Fe^{3+} - CNS- electrolyte and Fe^{3+} - Br- electrolyte. It was shown that the ionic-force concept is valid up to forces of the order of 1.5 if the accuracy limit for the instability-constant indices of the complexes is taken as ± 0.1 ;

Card 1/2

566

Influence of Ionic Force on the Instability Constants of Halogen and Pseudo-Halogen Complex Compounds. (Cont.)

the Davies⁽⁹⁾ equation can similarly be used for converting the constant to zero ionic force if this latter is below values of the order of 0.8. The instability constant for the $ZnCNS^+$ complex has also been found by the equilibrium-shift method in the system $Fe^{3+} - CNS^-$ electrolyte.

There are twenty five references, four of them Russian.

Ref.9 is C.W.Davies, J.Amer. Chem. Soc., 2093, (1938).

5 Tables, 5 Figures, 19 Equations.

Ivanovskiy Chemical Technology Institute,
Received 11 September, 1956.

Card 2/2

Tetyuyev, V. A.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34409

Author: Tetyuyev, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: Experimental Investigation of the Dependence of the Critical Power on the Angle of Inclination During Thermal Convection in a Cylindrical Tube

Original Periodical: Uch. zapiski Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 9, 77-84

Abstract: The setup consisted of a glass or quartz thin-wall tube filled with distilled water, heated on one end and cooled on the other. Experiments were carried with 6 tubes with internal diameter of 13.90 to 35.80 mm and approximately 45 mm long. When the tube was tilted from 0° to 60° from the vertical (heater below the cooler) the electric power of the heater, at which the laminar convective motion over the entire length of the tube changed to turbulent motion, was established. The instant at which the turbulence occurred was fixed both by the appearance of disorderly local changes in the field of the temperatures of the external part of the tube, measured with the aid of thermocouples, as well as by the appearance of a waltzing motion of aluminum powder particles suspended in the water and scattering

1 of 2

- 1 -

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34409 .

Author: Tetyuyev, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: Experimental Investigation of the Dependence of the Critical Power on the Angle of Inclination During Thermal Convection in a Cylindrical Tube

Original Periodical: Uch. zapiski Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 9, 77-84

Abstract: light. It was established that the critical power increases linearly with increasing angle of inclination of the tube and with its diameter.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

16

CA

A rapid method for the determination of the degree of final attenuation. *Bodrich Tetzlaff. Pilsenerlye, Casopis Kvas 66, 231-3(1940); Chem. Zentr. 1941, I, 3451.* The fault of the existing methods is that they cannot be used for all kinds of beer or for the various stages of production. In order to shorten the fermentation time for wort the wort is dild. The lower degree of final attenuation resulting from this dild. is adjusted by the use of a correction factor. This factor should be typical and const. for the yeast used in a given brewery. In order to det. this factor the degree of final attenuation is detd. by the old method for the original wort and for wort which has been dild. to about 6%. From the value for the original wort the theoretical value for the degree of final attenuation is calcd. for the dild. wort and the correction is calcd. by difference from the expl. value for the dild. This method is similar to that of Silberstein (cf. C. A. 33, 4368').

M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM BOMINV

RELIST ONE ONE 101

SCHNEIDER, Eryk, mgr inż.; TETZLAFF, Edward, inż.

Pipe dolphins anchoring the floating dock of the Szczecin
Repair Shipyard. Tech gosp morską 13 no.2:45-47 F '63.

1. Przedsiębiorstwo Hydrogeologiczne, Gdansk.

SA

B 64
U

1948. Phase-Converter Locomotive, Hungarian State Railways. H. Totian. *E.T.Z.* 66, pp. 888-889, June 7, and pp. 893-894, June 14, 1938. The main-line electrification on the Hungarian part of the Budapest-Vienna route utilizes individual phases of the 3-phase 60-cycle supply, balanced as far as possible, with a line voltage of 15 kV. The goods and passenger locomotives have the same general design as follows:

		1 D 1 Passenger	F Goods
Wheel dia., driving pony	mm.	1660	1150
Total wheel base,	mm.	1040	—
Length over buffers,	m.	10-28	8-34
Weight, total	m.	13-09	13-43
adhesive	tons	94	94
electrical/mechanical tons	tons	66-2	94
Motor rating		41-1/80	
Maximum speed km.p.h.		1 x 2200 h.p. (continuous), 333 r.p.m.	
		100	68-3

pole-changing. Acceleration from standstill is effected by means of liquid rheostat.

[See also Abstract 1861 (1938).]
M. G. S.

The phase converter is connected through an oil switch and protective device to the contact line. The d.c. excited rotor has cooling by water tubes in the teeth, and the oil-immersed stator is hydraulically separated from the rotor by a hard-paper tube in the air-gap. The single driving motor is a polyphase induction machine with arrangements for 4 speeds by

AS 0-112 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TETZLAW, Jerzy, mgr.

B.Kasprowicz's Ceny za usługi porty morskiego (Charges for
Services in Maritime Port); a book review. Tech gosp morska
10 no.3:83-84 '60. (KRAI 9:6)
(Kasprowicz,B.) (Harbors)

TEUBER, Antonin

Zakladni vyrovnani nizkofrekvencnich kabelu. Dil 2. Soustava "SH". (Basic Balancing of the Low-Frequency cables. Vol. 2. The "SH" System. illus., index, tables) Prague, Min. spoju, 1956. 69 v.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 33. 24 Sept 57. p. 723.

TEUBER, Antonin

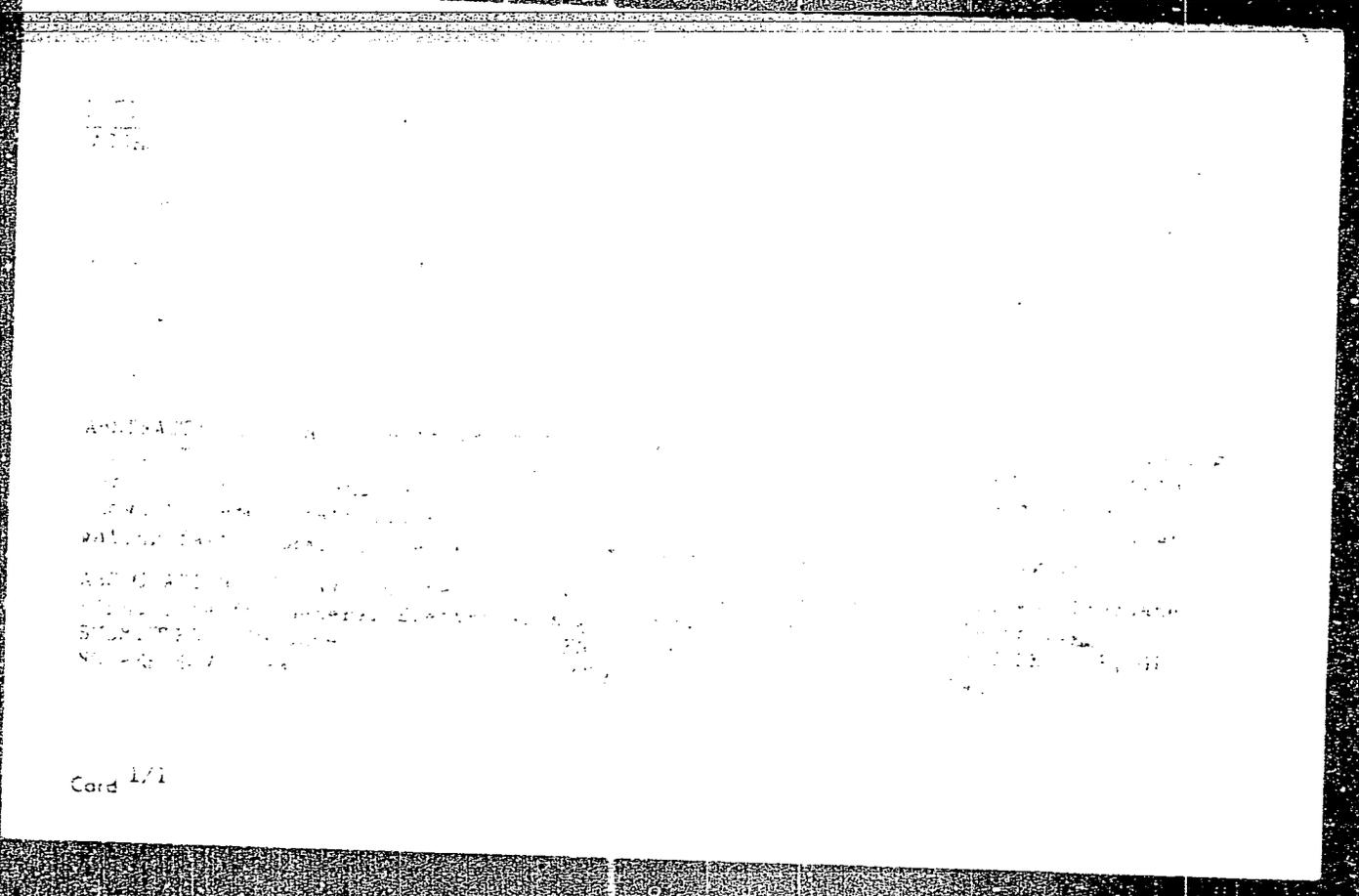
Zakladni vyrovnani nizekfrekvencnich kabelu. Dil 1. Sostava "WE" (Basic Balancing of the Low-Frequency Cables. Vol. 1. The "WE" System. illus., index, tables) Prague, Min. spoju, 1956. 71 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 33. 24 Sept 57. p. 723.

TEUBER, Antonin

Combined assembly of long-distance low frequency telecommunication cables. Cs spoje 10 no.1:5-7 F '65.

1. Montazni podnik spoju, Prague.



Card 1/1

TEUCHERT, Karel

Disadvantages of the Seger formula and its replacement by
molar concentration. Sklar a keramik 14 no. 3: 71-72
Mr '64.

1. Karlovarksy porcelan, zavod Duchcov.

TEUCHMAN, Jan, mgr inz.(Szczecin)

Partial use of high-tensile steel as a method of reducing the weight of ships. Pt. 1. Bud okrętowe Warszawa 9 no.7: 230-231 J1 '64.

TEUGHMAN, Jan, mgr-inz.

The needs of model studies on strength computations and designing of vessel hulls. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.1:11-15 Ja '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych Nr 1, Szczecin.

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

AMS/A+B

3.1-40 551.508.33

Teuchner, Zdeněk. *Montáž anemografu.* [Mounting for an anemograph.] *Meteorologické Zprávy*, 4(3-4):92-93, 1950. 4 figs. In Czech. DWB—A method of mounting an anemometer and wind vane, and the connection with the recording and indicating devices in the laboratory, is described briefly and illustrated with excellent photographs. *Subject Headings:* 1. Anemographs 2. Wind instruments.—*M.R.*

Jan 52

A 55-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Teuchmann, J.

DADIEZ, J.; TEUCHMANN, J.

Investigations on the content of nitrogen peroxide and nitrites
in smoke from organic materials impregnated with potassium nitrate.
Bull. Soc. amis sc. Poznan; Ser C no. 2:18-22 1951. (GIML 23:3)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Poznan Medical Academy.

TEUCHMANN, J.

Effect of myanasin on reflexes of decapitated cats. Polski tygod.
lek. 7 no.1-2:1-5 7 Jan 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Institute of Experimental Pharmacology (Head--Prof.
Piotr Kubikowski, M. D.) of Warsaw Medical Academy.

TEUCHMANN, J.K.

Effect of lead poisoning on medullary reflexes and on the vagus nerve.
Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:545-548 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii i Higieny Centralnego Instytutu. Ochrony
Pracy w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. K. Teuchmann.

(LEAD POISONING, experimental,
eff. on spinal reflexes in decapitated animals (Pol))

(SPINAL-CORD, physiology,
eff. of lead pois. on reflexes in decapitated animals (Pol))

TEUCHMANN, J.K.

Effect of certain phenylethyamines and of their derivatives on spastic reflexes. Acta physiol. polon. 10 no.1:109-114 Jan-Feb 59.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. w Wdanskun Kierownik: prof. dr J.K. Teuchmann.

(PHENYLETHYLAMINES, effects,
on spastic reflexes (Pol))

(SPASM, exper.

eff. of phenylethyamines on spastic reflexes (Pol))

TEUCHMANN, Jan K.

Drugs lowering blood pressure (hypotensive agents). Polski tygod.
lek. 14 no.24:1117-1123 15 June 59.
(ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS)

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol

Pharmacodynamics of antithrombotic drugs. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.42:
1884-1889 19 Oct 59.

(ANTICOAGULANTS, pharmacol.)

TEUCHMANN, Jan; POZNIAK, Zbigniew

Effect of physical and pharmacological hibernation on the behavior of animals in high temperatures.. Acta physiol. polon. 11 no. 2: 305-316 Mr-Apr '60.

1. Z Zakładn Farmakologii A. M. w Gdansk; z Zakładn Fizjologii i Higieny Centralnego Instytutu Ochrony Pracy w Warszawie,
Kierownik: prof. dr J. Teuchmann.

(HIBERNATION)

(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL)

(HEAT)

KOROLKIEWICZ, Z.; TEUCHMANN, J.

Effect on the so-called central and preipheral fever. Studies on the effect of physostigmine, largactil and reserpine. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:781-782 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. w Gdansku, Kierownik: prof.dr J.K. Teuchmann.

(FEVER exper)

(PHYSOSTIGMINE pharmacol)

(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol)

(RESERPINE pharmacol)

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol

On hypotensive activity of myostreatol. Polski tygod. lek. 15
no.26:988-991 27 Je '60.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. w Gdansk; kierownik: prof. dr
J.K.Teuchmann.

(ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGEN TS ther)

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol; KOROLKIEWICZ, Zbigniew; WIGIUSZ, Zdzisława

Comparative pharmacodynamic studies on long-acting sulfamethoxy-
pyridazine-sulfonamide. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.42:1593-1598
17 0 '60.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii A.M. w Gdansk; kierownik: prof.dr
med. J.K. Teuchmann.

(SULFAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE pharmacol)

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol; KOROLKIEWICZ, Zbigniew; KUCHCINSKI, Wladyslaw

Comparative studies on the properties of sulfamethoxypridazine and other prolonged action sulfonamides. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.51: 1958-1962 19 D '60.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr med. J.K. Teuchmann.

(SULFAMETHOXYPRIDAZINE pharmacol)

TEUCHMANN, JAN KAROL

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Institute of Pharmacology of the Medical Academy (Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna), Gdansk; Director (Kierownik): Prof Dr Med J K Touchmann

Source: Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol XVII, Ser II, No 10, 1961, pp 370-373

Data: "Experimental Investigations of the Mechanism of Action of Experimental Feber in Anaphylactic Shock."

Authors:

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol, Prof Dr Med
✓ KOROLKIEWICZ, Zbigniew [Academic Degrees not given]

GPO 981643

Handwritten scribbles
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degree: [not given]

Affiliation: Department of Pharmacology of the Academy of Medicine (Zakład Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej), Gdansk

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVII, No 18, 25 September 1961, pp 382-383

Date: "Cooperative Investigations of Certain Properties of Sulfonamides With Prolonged Action."

Authors:

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol ✓
KOROLKIEWICZ, Zbigniew ✓
KUCHCINSKI, Wladyslaw ✓
WILGUSZ, Zdzislawa ✓

TEUCHMANN, Jan K.; RUCINSKA, Ewa

On the myotropic activity of some psychotropic drugs. Acta
physiol. Pol. 15 no.1:101-112 Ja-F '64.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku
(Kierownik: prof. dr J.K. Teuchmann).

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol; SZADUKIS-SZADURSKI, Leszek

Experimental studies on the intensification of surface anesthetics. Czas. stomat. 19 no.1:17-23 Ja ' 66.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Teuchmann).

TEUCHMANN, J.

Protection of the organism against the effects of high temperature. p. 1.

OCHRONA PRACY. (Centralna Rada Związkow Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut
Ochrony Pracy) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959
uncla.

TEUCHMAN, Jan Karol, prof.dr. med.; KOROLKLEWICZ, Zbigniew; KUHCINSKI,
Wladyslaw; WILGUSZ, Zdzislawa

Comparative research on certain properties of sulphonamides with
extended effect. Farmacja Pol 16 no.18:382-383 S '61.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna, Gdansk. Kierownik:
prof.dr.med J.K. Teuchmann.

KOROLKIEWICZ, Zbigniew; TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol

Studies on so-called central and peripheral fevers. Studies on the effect of physostigmine, largactil and reserpine. Acta physiol pol 12 no.2:219-229 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr J.K. Teuchmann.

(FEVER exper)	(PHYSOSTIGMINE pharmacol)
(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol)	(RESERPINE pharmacol)

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol

Experimental studies on some pharmacodynamic properties of meprobamate.
Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.4:124-127 22 Ja '62.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii AM w Gdansk; kierownik: prof. dr med.
J.K. Teuchmann.
(MEPROBAMATE pharmacol)

POLAND

TEUCHMANN, J.K., KUHCINSKI, W., and WIGLUSZ, Z.; Pharmacology Department (Zaklad Farmakologii), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Gdansk (Director: Prof. Dr. J.K. TEUCHMANN)

"Investigations on the Variability of Results of Determinations of Novocaine Active Power Obtained by Various Methods."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 15-16, 25 Aug 63, pp 326-329

Abstract: In the search for a standard and uniform test of the potency of local anaesthetics, the authors subjected two, nominally equivalent novocaine preparations prepared by two manufacturers to chemical analysis and to thermal, mechanical, electrical, and chemical stimuli. The findings, presented in six tables, lead the authors to the conclusion that equivalent testing can be achieved, that with the acquisition of practice the lumbar plexus test on a decapitated frog is most effective, and that methods utilizing mechanical and electrical stimuli can also be adopted for testing on an industrial scale. Of the five (5) references, three (3) are English and 2 German.

1/1

TEUCHMANN, J. K., prof. dr; KUHCINSKI, W.; WIGLUSZ, Z.

Studies on the inconsistency of results in determining the active power of novocain by various methods. *Farmacja Pol* 19 no. 15/16:326-329 25 Ag '63.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna, Gdansk. Kierownik: prof. J.K. Teuchmann.

TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol; WIGLUSZ, Zdzislawa

Experimental studies on the effect of some pharmacological preparations on the anesthetic activity of cocaine.

Klin. oczna 34 no. 3:297-302 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.K.Teuchmann).

TEUCHMANN Jan Karol; GORA, Stanislaw; WIGLUSZ, Zdzislaw

... possibility of replacing phenacetin with some less toxic
drugs. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.41:1555-1558 12 0 '64

1. Z 7 Wladu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik Zakladu: prof. dr. med. J.K.Teuchmann).

ACCESSION NR: AP4029531

P/0056/64/015/001/0101/0112

AUTHOR: Teuchmann, Jan K. (Teuchmann, Ya. K.); Rucinska, Ewa (Rucinska, E.)

TITLE: Effect of certain psychotropic drugs on the diaphragmatic striated muscle in rats

SOURCE: Acta physiologica polonica, v. 15, no. 1, 1964, 101-112

TOPIC TAGS: muscle, muscular stimulation, stimulation, drug, drug stimulation, diaphragm, diaphragmatic muscle, rat, psychotropic drug, psychoanaleptic drug, psychosedative drug, striated muscle, chlorpromazine, reserpine, hydroxyzine, azacyclone, imipramine, niamide, iproniazide, antiadrenergic activity, anticholinergic activity, monoaminooxidase, monoaminooxidase inhibitor, catecholamine, catecholamine protection, O-methyltransferase, muscular tension, tension, mental tension

ABSTRACT: Starting from previous studies on the stimulating action of catecholamines upon fatigued striated muscle and the assumption that certain psychotropic drugs (e.g., monoaminooxidase inhibitors), act by protecting the catecholamines, the authors undertook experiments on the influence of various groups of psychotropic drugs upon striated muscle. Psychoanaleptic as well

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4029531

as psychosedative drugs were included in the study.

In order to eliminate central influences, the experiments were carried out with isolated nerve-muscle preparations of the rat diaphragm (method of E. Buelbring).

It was found that all the psychotropic drugs studied (chlorpromazine, reserpine, hydroxyzine, azacyclone, imipramine, niamide, and iproniazide) diminish the contractions of the isolated rat diaphragm. In the case of the group of psychosedative drugs antiadrenergic activity may play an important role in this mechanism, although anticholinergic activity and action upon cellular enzymes and permeability of cell membranes must also be taken into account.

The action of monoaminooxidase inhibitors, however, cannot be explained by the theory of protection of catecholamines. Considering the hypothesis of a governing role of O-methyltransferase in the inactivation of catecholamines, it may be assumed that their action is the result of a predominance of O-methyltransferase over monoaminooxidase after administration of the inhibitors. Since stimulation of muscle does not accompany mental stimulation by the drugs,

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muscular relaxation probably plays an important part in "normalizing" states c
increased as well as lowered mental tension. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 11
figures.

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TEUCHMANN, Jan Karol, prof. dr.; TOMASZEWSKI, Włodzimierz

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